# MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

There is a difference!

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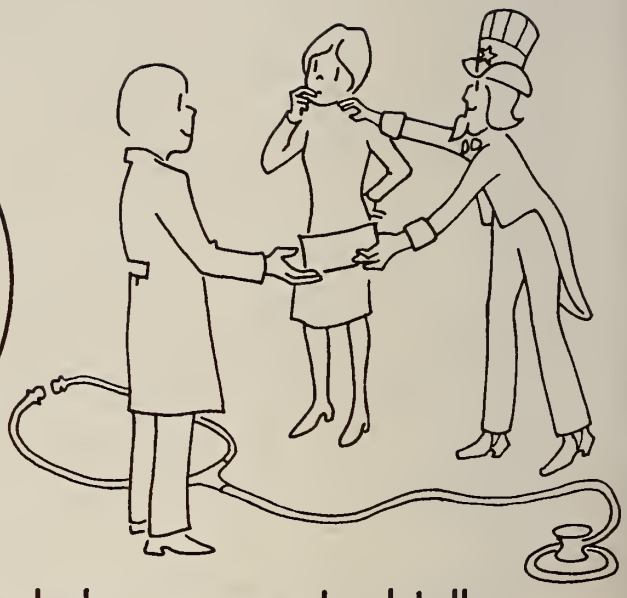
# What are MEDICARE and MEDICAID ?



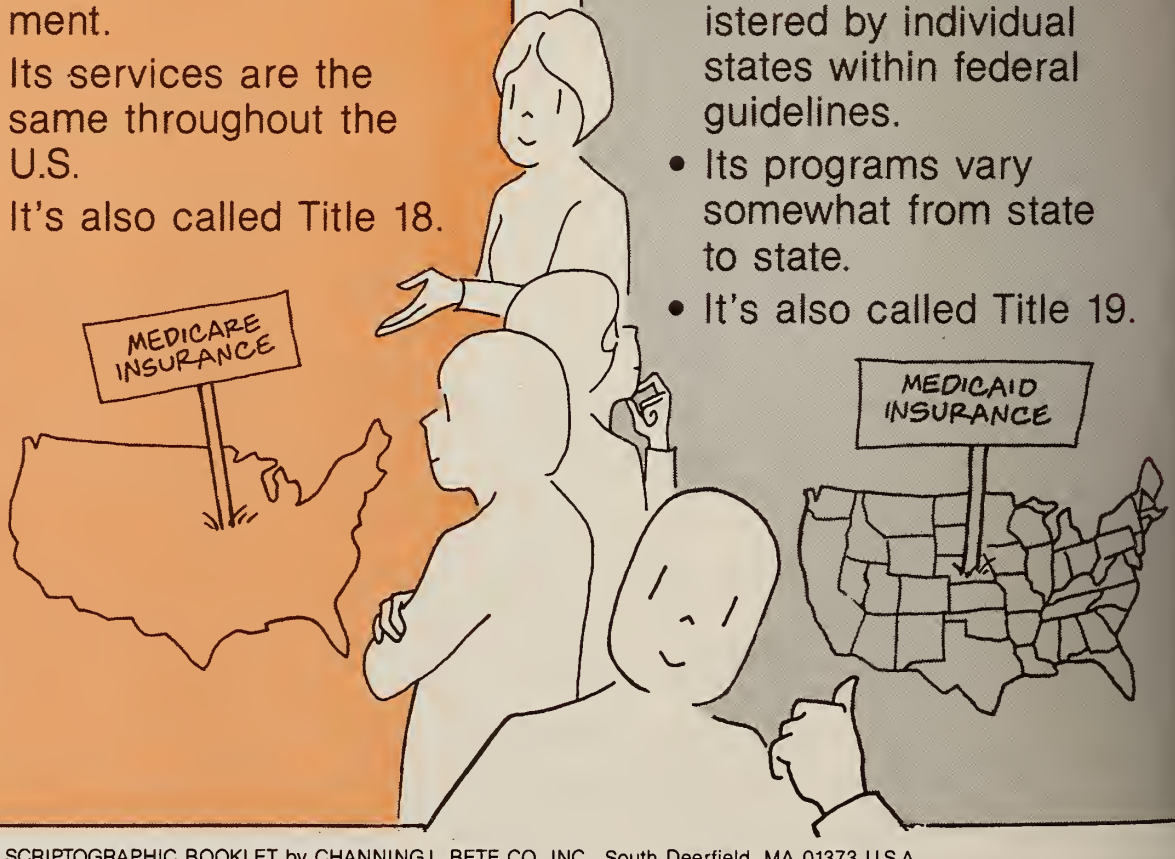
They're programs that help pay medical bills. Both are part of the Social Security Act.

## MEDICARE IS AN INSURANCE PROGRAM

- It's designed and run by the federal government.
- Its services are the same throughout the U.S.
- It's also called Title 18.

## MEDICAID IS AN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

- It's designed by federal law and administered by individual states within federal guidelines.
- Its programs vary somewhat from state to state.
- It's also called Title 19.

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# WHO'S ELIGIBLE for Medicare and Medicaid ?

## MEDICARE IS FOR ALMOST ALL PEOPLE AGE 65 AND OLDER

-- regardless of income.
Medicare also covers:

- people with disabilities under age 65 who have been entitled to Social Security disability payments for at least 2 years
- certain people with permanent kidney failure.

## MEDICAID IS FOR CERTAIN NEEDY AND LOW-INCOME PEOPLE

They include:

- some people age 65 or older
- people who are blind
- people with other disabilities
- members of poor families with dependent children
- children and certain pregnant women.

Some people may be covered by both Medicare and Medicaid.

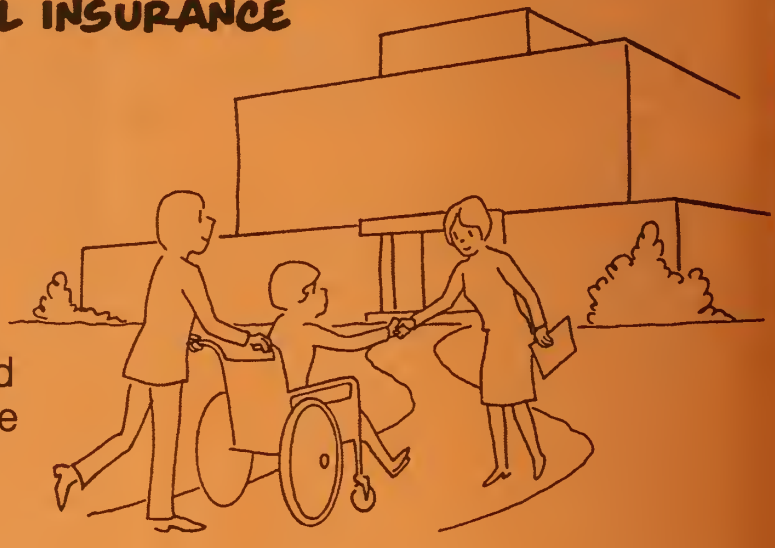
# WHAT SERVICES
## does each program cover ?

## MEDICARE COVERAGE
is divided into 2 parts.

### MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE (Part A)

provides basic protection against the costs of:

- inpatient hospital care
- post-hospital skilled nursing facility care
- home health care
- hospice care.



### MEDICARE MEDICAL INSURANCE (Part B)

provides protection against the costs of:

- physicians' services
- medical services and supplies
- home health-care services
- outpatient hospital services and therapy
- other services.

## MEDICAID COVERAGE
depends on each state's program.

### IN ALL STATES,

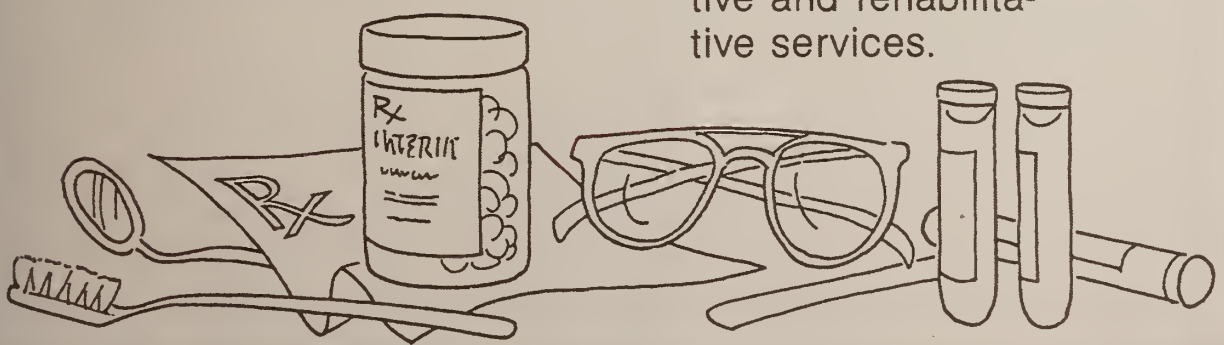
these services are covered to some extent (the amount of coverage varies from state to state):

- inpatient hospital care
- outpatient hospital services
- other laboratory and X-ray services
- skilled nursing facility services
- physicians' services
- screening, diagnosis and treatment of children under a designated age
- home health-care services
- family planning services
- rural health clinic services.

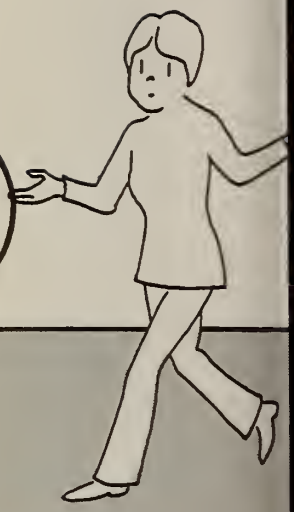
### IN MANY STATES,

Medicaid helps pay for additional services, such as:

- dental care
- prescribed drugs
- eyeglasses
- clinic services
- intermediate-care facility services
- other diagnostic, screening, preventive and rehabilitative services.



# WHERE are Medicare and Medicaid programs AVAILABLE?

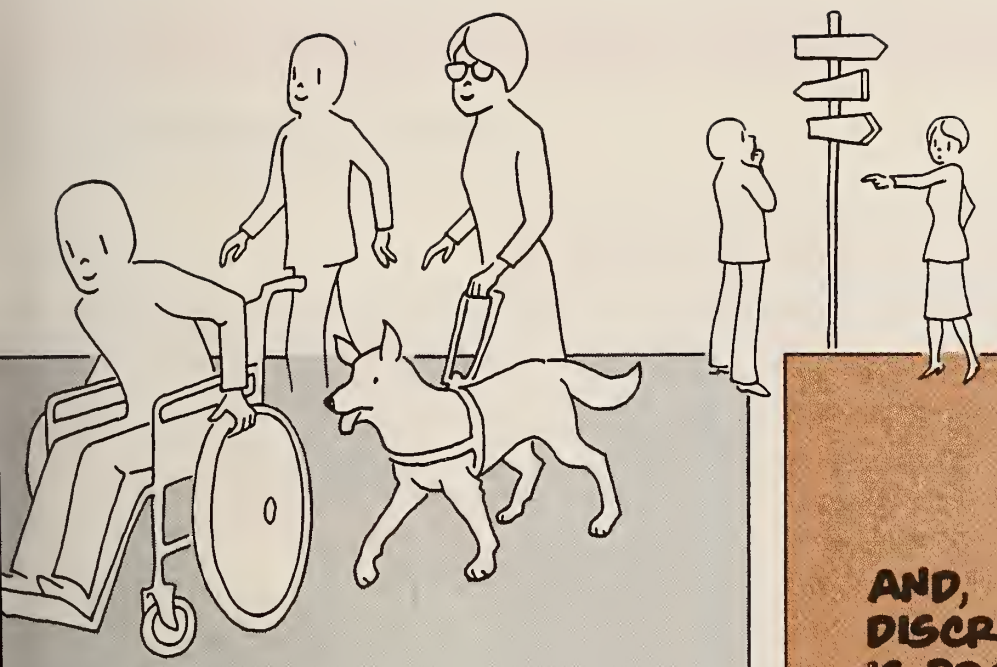


Both are available in all states and in the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Marianas and the Virgin Islands.

## ELIGIBILITY FOR MEDICAID VARIES FROM STATE TO STATE

- These states have programs that cover people eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI):

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
*Indiana
Iowa
*Mississippi
*Missouri
Nevada
New Jersey
New Mexico
*Ohio
Oregon
South Carolina
South Dakota
Texas
Wyoming.



These states and territories cover other low-income people, as well:

Arkansas
California
*Connecticut
District of Columbia
*Guam
*Hawaii
*Illinois
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
*Minnesota
Montana
*Nebraska
*New Hampshire
*New York
*North Carolina
*North Dakota
Northern Mariana Islands
*Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
*Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
Tennessee
Utah
Vermont
*Virgin Islands
*Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin.

* In these states, people must meet standards for disability, income and resources that are usually stricter than federal SSI standards.

## AND, DISCRIMINATION IS PROHIBITED.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states:
"No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefit of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Medicare and Medicaid must be operated in compliance with this law.

# MEDICARE AND MEDICAI

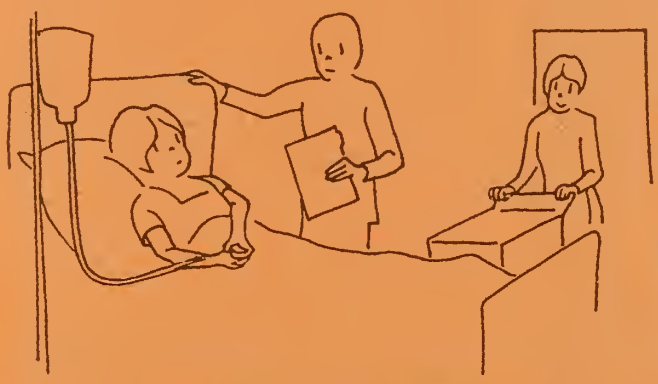
-- even though they'

## MEDICARE PAYS PART -- NOT ALL --

of hospital and other health-care expenses for people who are insured. For example:

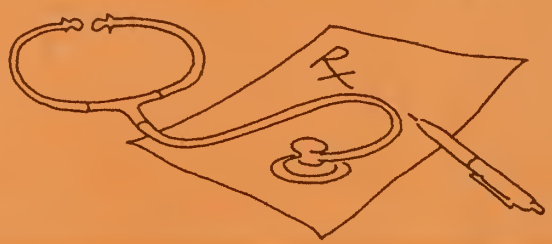
### HOSPITAL INSURANCE

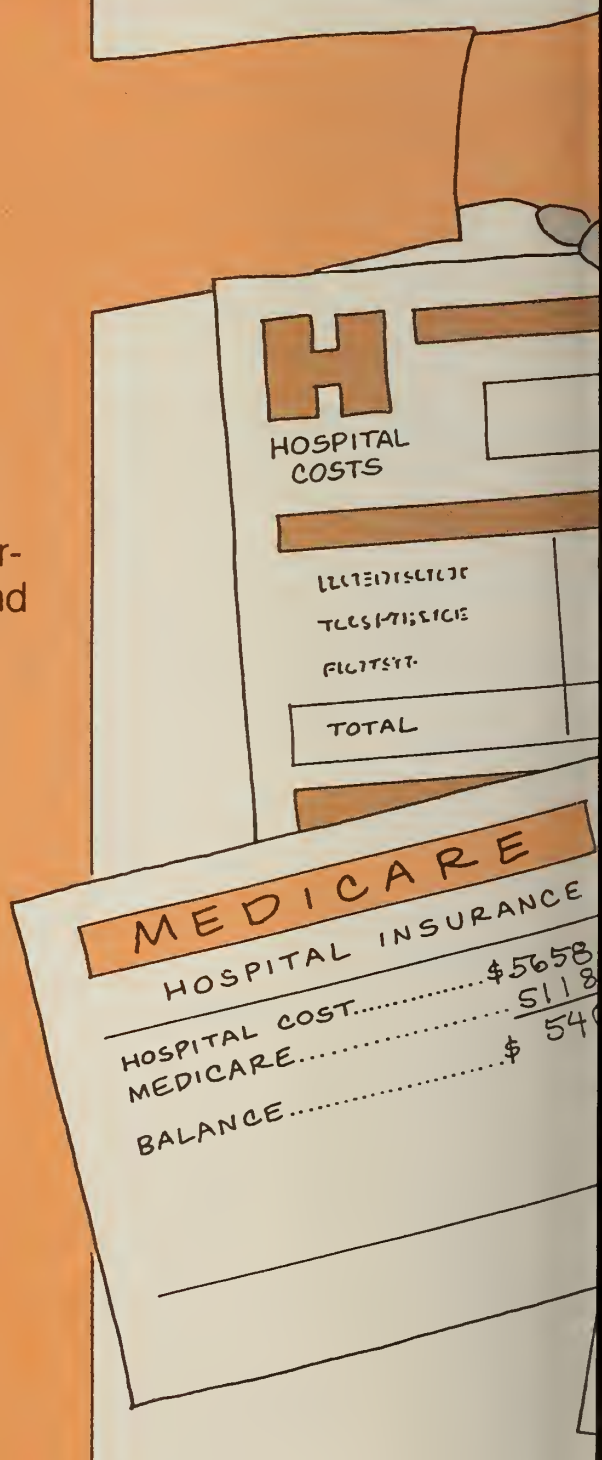
pays covered inpatient hospital costs during the first 60 days, except for the first $540* in each benefit period. (A benefit period begins on the first day that the person receives inpatient services, and it ends when the person has been out of the hospital or skilled nursing facility for 60 days in a row.)



### MEDICAL INSURANCE

generally pays 80% of approved medical charges, except for the first $75 in each calendar year.

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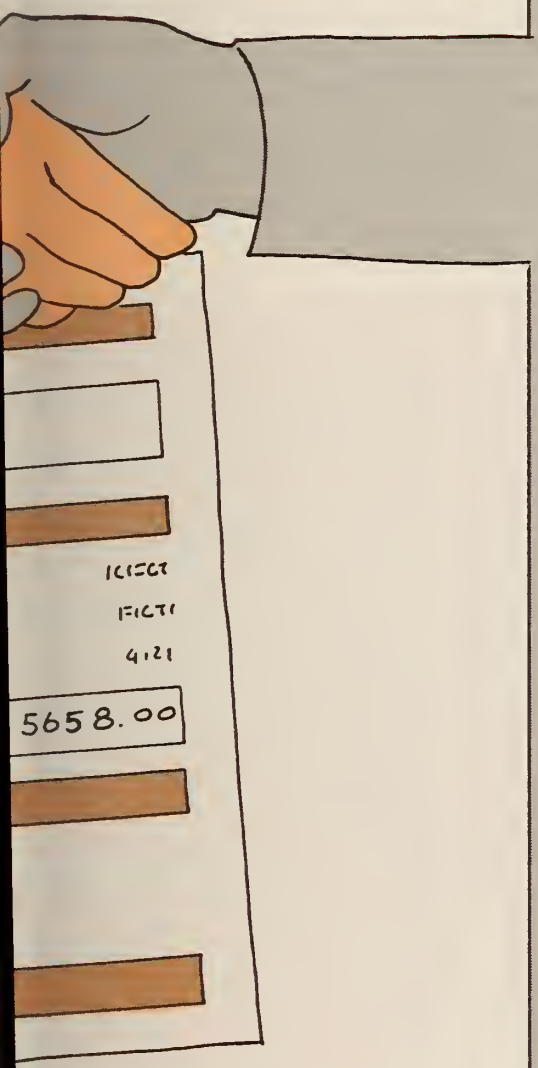
# CAN WORK TOGETHER

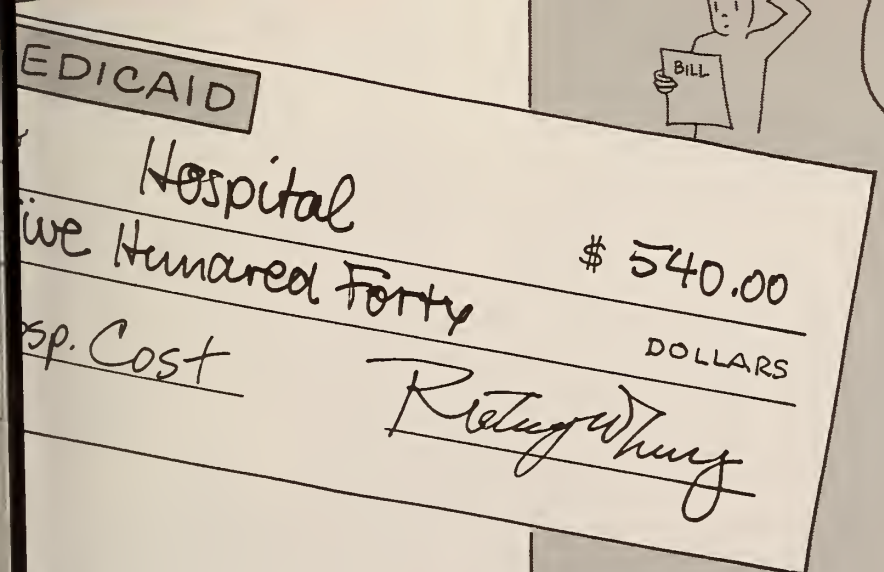
not the same.

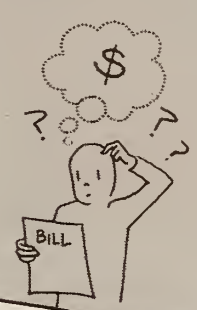


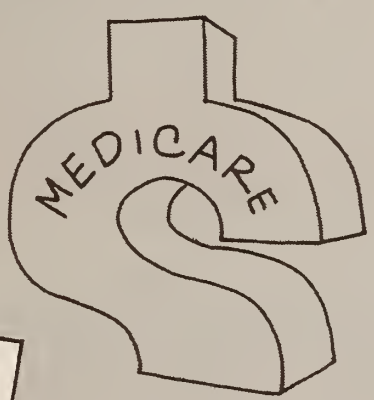

## MEDICAID CAN PAY WHAT MEDICARE DOES NOT

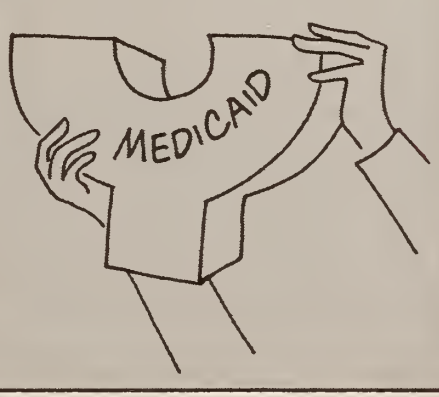
If you qualify for both programs, Medicaid can pick up where Medicare leaves off. For instance, Medicaid can pay:

- the first $540* of inpatient hospital costs in each benefit period
- the first $75 per year of approved medical charges
- the remaining 20% of approved medical charges not covered by Medicare
- In some states, Medicaid will pay the Medicare beneficiary's medical insurance premium (currently $24.80* per month).



# MEDICARE AND MEDICAID CAN WORK TOGETHER

-- even though they're not the same.

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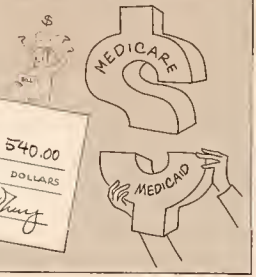


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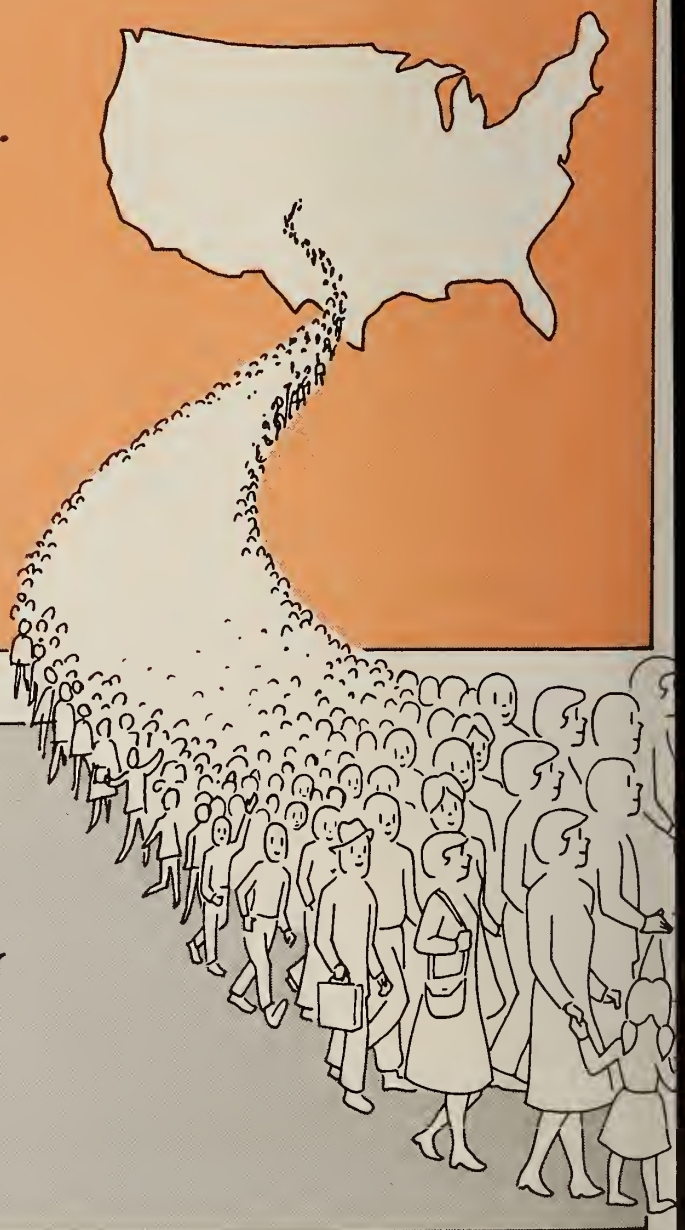
# HOW MANY PEOPLE
## does each program help ?

Millions! Here are the details:

### MEDICARE PROTECTS MORE THAN 12% OF THE U.S. POPULATION

-- and that's a lot of people.

- About 31 million people are covered by Medicare Hospital and/or Medical Insurance.
- Medicare alone paid medical bills for nearly 18½ million people during 1986.



### MEDICAID HELPED NEARLY 22 MILLION PEOPLE IN 1985

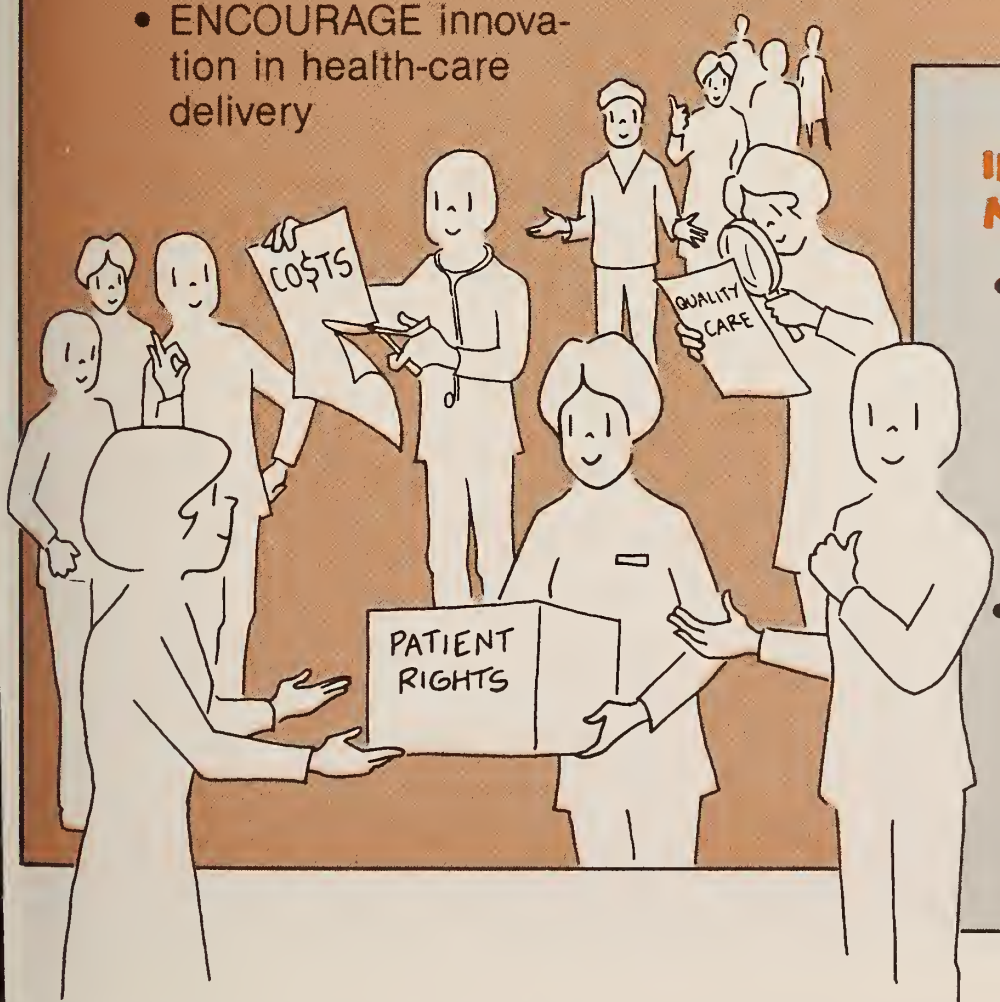
Medicaid paid medical bills for people who were 65 or older, blind, disabled, under 21, or members of families with dependent children.

# MEDICARE AND MEDICAID REALLY BENEFIT EVERYBODY

Medicare and Medicaid encourage the availability and efficient delivery of quality health-care services throughout the U.S. -- and that helps everyone!

## BOTH MEDICARE AND MEDICAID:

- INSIST on high standards in health-care facilities and services
- SUPPORT the development of needed services
- ENCOURAGE innovation in health-care delivery
- REQUIRE a review of care
- PROMOTE cost-saving measures that won't jeopardize the quality of care.




## IN ADDITION, MEDICAID:

- REQUIRES that medical services be available to all eligible people in a state
- EMPLOYS AND TRAINS local people as community health workers.

## THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, INDIVIDUALS AND EMPLOYERS FINANCE MEDICARE.

More specifically:

### SOCIAL SECURITY PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS

from people currently working and matching contributions from their employers are put into a trust fund, to pay for Medicare Hospital Insurance.

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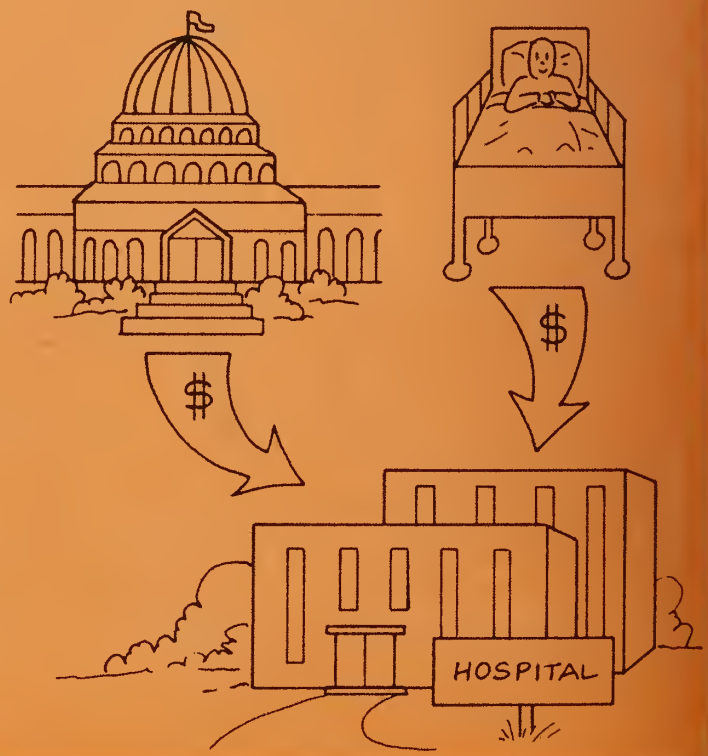
### THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PERSON WHO'S INSURED

pay for Medicare Medical Insurance. The government pays about 75% of the costs. The person covered by the insurance pays a monthly premium of $24.80.* (Medicaid can pay this premium for eligible people.)

*through 12/31/88

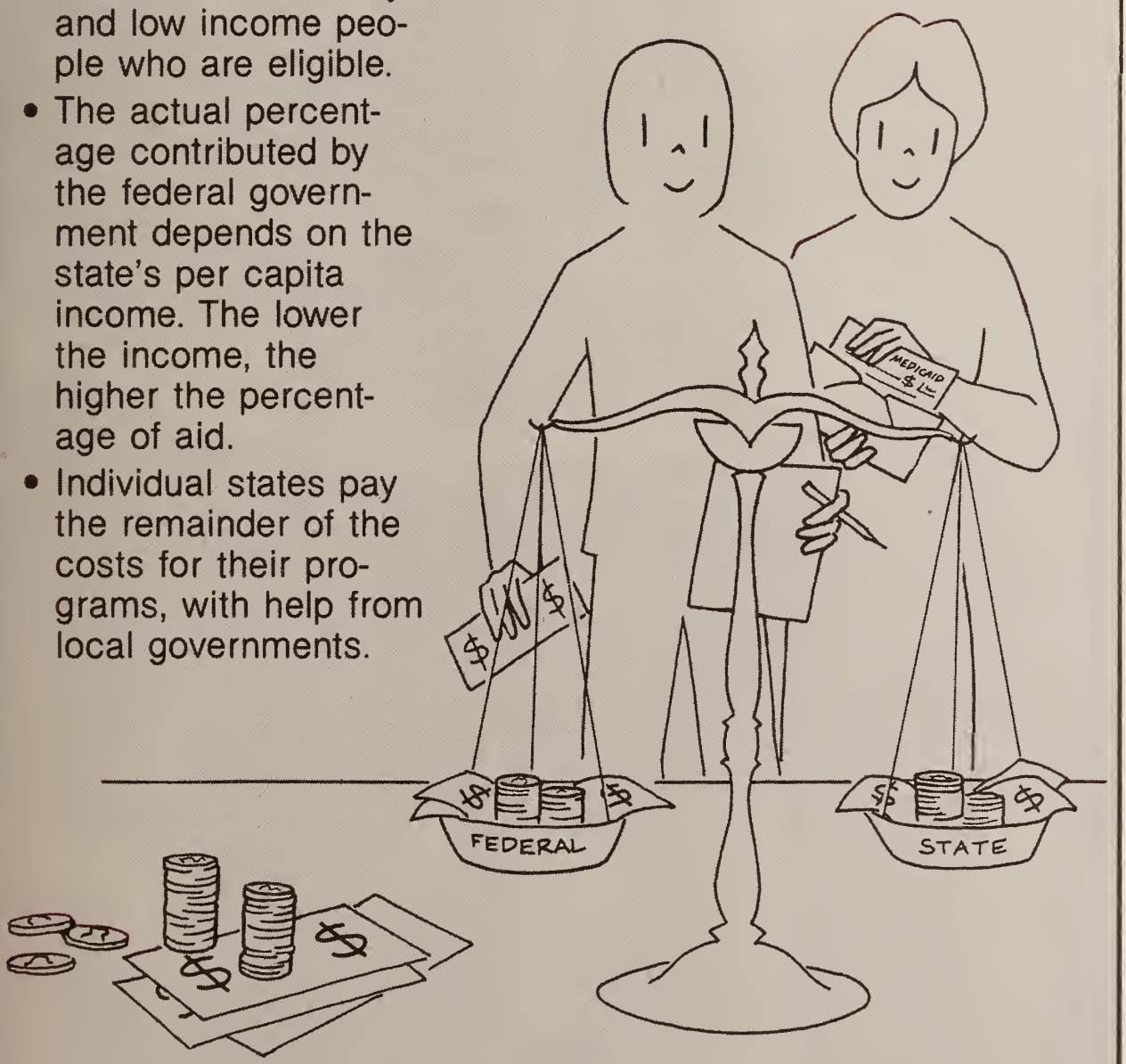


# MEDICAID ARE FINANCED

## FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FINANCE MEDICAID.

(Money for Medicaid comes from federal, state and local taxes.)

- The federal government contributes 50-78% of the health care costs for needy and low income people who are eligible.
- The actual percentage contributed by the federal government depends on the state's per capita income. The lower the income, the higher the percentage of aid.
- Individual states pay the remainder of the costs for their programs, with help from local governments.



# WHERE TO APPLY

## for each program or get more information

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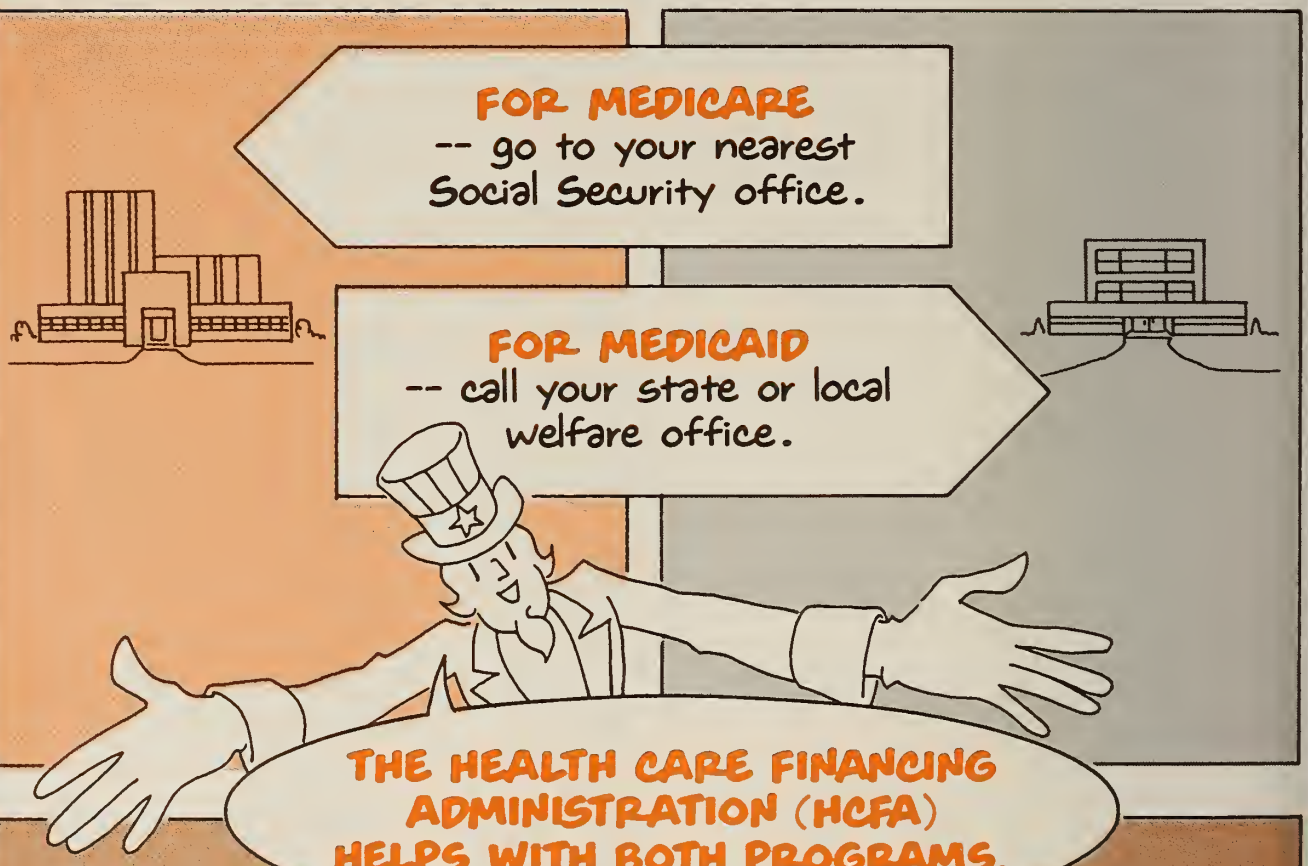
FOR MEDICARE
-- go to your nearest Social Security office.
FOR MEDICAID
-- call your state or local welfare office.
THE HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (HCFA) HELPS WITH BOTH PROGRAMS.

HCFA is a federal organization that's part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It's responsible for the operation of:

- Medicare
- federal aspects of Medicaid.

So--

# BOTH MEDICARE AND MEDICAID HELP PAY MEDICAL BILLS

Be sure that you understand:

- ✓ **WHAT** each program covers
- ✓ **HOW** Medicare and Medicaid can work together
- ✓ **WHERE** you can get more information or apply for each program.

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